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origin and its chief support in the person and teachings of Christ.

We shall be very much obliged to the religious journals which shall receive a marked copy of this number of the *ADVOCATE*, if they will make a brief note of the subject urging its importance. Many pastors are in thorough sympathy with the peace movement and would be very glad to speak on the subject, if they were only made aware of what is sought to be accomplished by the Peace Sunday.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

The American Peace Society, in carrying on its extensive work of peace propaganda, has always been dependent to a considerable degree on the voluntary contributions of its members and friends. These contributions have usually come in regularly each year. This year, owing doubtless to the depressed financial condition of the country, these contributions have been much less than usual. The past eighteen months, however, the activity of the Society has not been lessened, but much increased. The opening for peace work has been greater than usual in all parts of the world, and the Society has tried to do all in its power to take advantage of its opportunities. A considerable amount of money was spent last year in the effort to make the International Peace Congress at Chicago successful. This year the Secretary has been sent to the Congress at Antwerp, at considerable expense. An extra effort has been made recently to supply new and fresh literature for use in developing a wider interest in the cause. Much of this is given away, and the rest of it sold often at a considerable loss. The *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* has been sent regularly for more than two years to all the College and University reading rooms in the country, and to many other important centers of influence. Prizes have been offered for essays, etc., etc.

The Society desires to keep up all this work and to extend it, but can not do it without more funds. Can not all the friends of the cause, now that business is reviving, make a special effort to renew their former contributions? Will not many other persons place the Society's work among the list of those objects which are to receive their annual contributions? Take a life membership in the Society. This costs but \$20. An annual membership can be had at \$2. No better service can be rendered to the cause than by inducing all your friends to subscribe for the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, and thus keep themselves in constant touch with the movement. Will you not aid the work in some one of these ways? The Society hopes for a generous response to this appeal, that it may during the coming winter widen the scope of its operations, and thus more effectively help forward one of the greatest movements ever inaugurated for the betterment of the world.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The American Peace Society still has on hand a considerable number of the full Report of the Chicago Peace Congress, both in paper and in cloth, of which it would be glad to dispose. The book, which contains 332 pages, is so valuable historically that it ought to be in the libraries of all those interested in the cause of peace. Will not our friends take a few copies each, and let us have the money which we have put into these books to expend on further important work, which is constantly demanding our attention. Price, postpaid, in cloth, 75c.; in paper 45c.

We have received the following note from one of the friends of peace in North Carolina:

Editor of the Advocate of Peace:

Dear Friend:—I have lately heard three lectures on the subject of peace by a very learned and eloquent man, in all of which he argued that peace men and Christians can have nothing to do with government affairs, take no part in politics, neither vote nor hold office; that the devil's people are to be left to attend to the politics, hold the offices and run the government, while the people of God are to attend to religion and run the church.

I write to ask if this is the doctrine of the Peace Society of America; if that is the platform on which I am to stand in order to be in harmony with the great peace movement of the country.

We may say to our friend that the Peace Society of America has never adopted any such platform as that inquired about in this note, nor do we think it is likely to do so. We would not speak slightly of anyone's conviction who has come to the conclusion that he can not take any part in government affairs without compromising certain principles. That is a question in practical ethics which everyone must settle for himself. From a certain standpoint there is something to be said in favor of such a position. But we think the opposite course is entirely consistent with Christian peace principles. There are doubtless offices which, in the present constitution of most if not all governments, a non-resistant peace man could not accept. But there are also many other positions which he might hold without any compromise of principle.

The great English orator and statesman, John Bright, who was a consistent non-resistant, not believing that war of any kind is ever right, considered it his duty to enter into politics and to hold office, that he might assist in the improvement of his country's laws and deeds. Some offices he would not have held, and he never allowed any position which he occupied to silence his conscience, but he went everywhere where conscience would let him go, for the sake of his country's good. We think it not only safe to imitate his example but eminently desirable for Christian people to do so.

We do not believe a particle in the theory that the devil's people are the legitimate occupants of the offices, and that all the voting is to be turned over to them. The devil has long had too much to do with these things, and we should be glad to assist in pitching him out of the window of every office in the land. Though a peace man and a non-resistant, we believe thoroughly in war on wickedness in high places and low, and the ballot is a very good weapon to employ.

The following account, taken from the *Cincinnati Tribune*, of a little episode in the annual convention of the Ohio W. C. T. U. explains itself. Miss Willard, on rising to speak, began with a tribute to Dr. David H. Moore, a distinguished temperance advocate, who had addressed the convention:

“‘In the church of which I am a member,’ said Miss Willard, in her ringing, breezy way, ‘and the Conference, of which I am not, we look upon him as

OUR MARSHAL NEY,

the bravest of the brave.’

Nevertheless, Miss Willard had at last heard something from Dr. Moore's lips of which she did not approve. She added that, unlike Mrs. Monroe, she had not so much reverence for Dr. Moore that she did not dare to tax him with his remarks to his very face. She wanted to oppose any encouragement that Dr. Moore might feel inclined to give to the new outcropping of militarism which he perceived all over this land. Miss Willard agreed heartily with the President, who had denounced this militarism in her annual address. Whatever Europe may have to do, America need not encourage this spirit. The army of boys which is now organized in the boys' brigades cannot be viewed except with regret, especially as it has gone so far that just the other day there was the rattling of arms and the brandishing of sabres in the very house of God. Such things are an outrage to the Prince of Peace, whom the crusaders serve. They look to a soldiery not of the bayonet, but of the ballot. Therefore, Miss Willard presented the following:

Resolved, That the W. C. T. U., of Ohio, view with profound surprise and anxiety the organization of Boys' Brigades and the brandishing of weapons in the hands of the manhood of tomorrow.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost influence to arouse public attention to the evils of this system and to contrast with it the gymnastic exercises of the Loyal Temperance Legion with its soldiery of good habit, its prohibition, purity and peace.

Immediately one of the delegates rose and asked to have 'girls' inserted before the word brigades, as they also were being organized in that way.

‘Of course,’ replied Miss Willard, ‘if the girls have come to the brandishing business, put them in too.’

The resolutions were then adopted.”

In the evening of the same day, Oct. 11, Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, the W. C. T. U.'s National Superintendent of Physical Education, made a strong protest against the introduction of military teaching into the public schools.

Miss Willard's brave words were not a particle too strong when she said that “the rattling of arms and the

brandishing of sabres in the very house of God are an outrage to the Prince of Peace.” It is extremely humiliating to see that Old World militarism, which is stealthily pushing its way into our country, is making the churches of the Prince of Peace its chief gateway of entrance and that ministers of His gospel deliberately hold the gate open.

All honor to the brave women who see the truth on this subject, as on so many others, and dare to utter it before all sorts and conditions of men.

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* recently published the following story under the title of “Two Friends”:

“When Professor David Swing was in charge of the preparatory class at Miami University two young men under his care were Carter B. Harrison, brother to Benjamin Harrison, now ex-President, and Joel Allen Battle, son of Colonel Battle, of La Vergne, Tenn. These young men were active, studious, exceptionally bright, and were fast friends. They continued their fraternal intimacy as they advanced to their classes in college, and when the war broke out they were sophomores together.

With the beginning of hostilities their spirits were aroused with martial zeal, and each resolved to go to his home and enlist for the war, though the sympathies of the one were with the North, and those of the other with the South. They talked the matter over together, each justifying his course of action, and then embraced as friends and parted. Young Harrison returned to his home in Indiana and enlisted in an Indiana regiment, Battle going to his home in La Vergne and thence to the front with the Twentieth Tennessee. Both were of valiant stuff, of ardent temper, and made excellent soldiers, fighting bravely whenever the opportunity came to fight, but each following his flag, in ignorance of the fortunes of the other.

Without knowing it they were on opposite sides in the deadly battle of Chickamauga, one of the fiercest and most destructive of the entire war. It was on the evening of September 3, 1863, after the battle, that Harrison again looked upon the face of his loved young class mate, a face that no longer gave answering smile to his own, but cold and still and changeless, the life blood gone from it — the friend of his youth lying dead on the battlefield. With passionate emotion young Harrison lifted the dead body of his friend that he had chanced upon, and bore it from the field; and then obtaining a leave of absence he took it to La Vergne to the bereaved family, saw it committed to the embrace of loving earth, and rode back to the war.”

Is it wicked to ask whether it might not have been Mr. Harrison's bullet which killed Mr. Battle? Would it have been any more wicked to have shot *him* dead than to have killed any other Southerner? Ought he not to have felt just as “righteous” in the one case as in the other? Did the fact that he did not “know” that a bullet from his gun had killed any particular person alter his moral relation to such possible person? What would have been the difference in principle, if the two young “friends,” instead of enlisting, had decided to go out on the Miami University campus and settle the question which of the two was right by means of pistols, or swords, and one of

them had been killed on the spot? How would the friends of the latter have felt if the other boy had "with passionate emotion" brought him home dead and laid him bleeding at the feet of his parents?

We ask these questions in all seriousness. Perhaps we ought not to ask them.

Josiah W. Leeds, who is one of the most disinterested, active and useful men in promoting the public good in Pennsylvania, had an article on the war in the East in the *Christian Standard* for October 11th. This paper has spoken out strongly that "it is time that these barbarities (of war) should cease." The same writer also published a strong letter on the same subject in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* for October 9th. In this letter, after alluding to the grim sound of the cannon already heard across the Pechili gulf, he says:

"Nevertheless, there is room and ample reason for a repetition of the friendly office of arbitration, such as was extended by Gen. Grant between the two present parties contestant when in their neighborhood during his notable voyage around the world. The European powers have their sympathies drawn out toward one or the other of the combatants, and, with the Tonquin, Madagascar, Pamirs and African colonial questions sufficiently open to invite unsettlement upon occasion, the strife about 'the forbidden land' may be but as the striking of a match which may involve half the globe in a whirlwind of war."

All eyes in Europe are turned now to the Czar of Russia. His days are nearly over. Will his death be the signal for war? That is what many are asking and many believing. His influence in many ways has been for peace, though it is difficult to see how the influence of a ruler who has at his command an actual force of more than a million of men, armed to the teeth, can be said to be really for peace. There are other influences working for peace in Europe which are much weightier than the Czar's, and we do not expect to see his death materially change the posture of affairs, unless his successor should prove to be a man of very pronounced warlike character, as it is thought he will be.

The Central Labor Union of Boston, representing the associated trade organizations, has adopted the following resolutions and referred them to the several local unions for separate action:

"Resolved, That we believe the maintenance of a large standing army, either as a murder-machine, an instrument of intimidation, or for the purposes of display, to be unworthy of the age in which we live, a relic of barbarism and of no utility, excepting to assist those who seek to maintain their special privileges by barbaric methods, and that we therefore call upon all legislators, State or National, who have at heart the interest of labor, to strenuously oppose further appropriations for military increase.

"Resolved, That we urge upon workingmen everywhere the propriety of refraining from participation in military service, and, if already attached, of severing their connection as soon as they lawfully and honorably may."

The *Truthseeker* of New York sometimes finds the truth, and expresses it with a grim clearness to which some Christians might do well to give heed. Here is what it says of the Boys' Brigade:

"Some time since the *Sun* told of the drilling and camp life at Long Beach of sixty boys of the Baptist Boys' Brigade. This organization was formed about a year and a half ago at the suggestion of Rev. M. R. Deming of the New York City Baptist Mission Society. We are told that it is a means of interesting the boys in their Sunday School work. They range in age from nine to seventeen years. No doubt the training these young gentlemen are receiving will be invaluable to them when they are under the necessity of turning the left cheek to their foes after the right has been smitten. We should imagine that the first and most important command issued by their Christian officers would be, 'Love your enemies.'"

The members of the American branch of the International Peace Bureau, of which Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington is secretary, have issued an appeal to the Emperors of Japan and China to arbitrate their difficulties. The appeal is signed by Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia; Charles C. Bonney of Chicago; Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington; Amanda Deyo, of San Diego, and William F. Aldrich, of Aldrich, Ala.

The Arbitration Memorial addressed to the British Government by the Arbitration Alliance of the British Churches, urging that the Government of Great Britain take steps to bring about a convention of the Powers in favor of disarmament, has been kindly received by the Government. The Memorial was signed by the official representatives of twenty-seven religious denominations. The Earl of Kimberly, in acknowledging the receipt of the Memorial, said: "The objects advocated in the Memorial have the sympathy of Her Majesty's Government, who will not neglect any favorable opportunity of promoting them."

Hazing has been abolished by the students at Princeton. President Shurman, of Cornell University, says it must go from that institution, even if whole classes have to be sent away. If presidents and faculties had taken that stand long ago, the college barbarism would long since have disappeared.

The Stockholm branch of the Swedish Peace Society last year offered a prize of 1,000 francs for the best essay on the question, "How may public opinion be most successfully directed against the prevalent Militarism?" This offer has brought in 112 essays, in eight different languages. The judges have now completed their laborious work of examining these essays, and have just made their award to a German writer, Herr Richard Reuter, of Naumburg am Saale, to whom, accordingly, the 1,000 francs have been paid. The essay covers 300 pages, and will be published at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and will probably be translated into French and English.

The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration have made earnest efforts to bring about a settlement of the great strike in the Fall River Mills, but so far without success.

News from the East indicate that the Japanese are determined to carry the war into China. All the efforts of England and the other powers to bring about a cessation of hostilities have failed. China, it is understood, was willing to grant the independence of Corea and to pay a war indemnity. But Japan has rejected all offers of mediation and proposes to dictate her own terms of peace. A special session of the Japanese Parliament has been held at Hiroshima, at which it was declared by resolution that no foreign influence would be allowed to interfere with Japan's purpose to secure a guaranty of permanent peace in the Orient. Reports said a battle took place at Wiju on the 22nd ult. and that each side lost 3,000 men, the Japanese retiring southward. Later reports indicate that the Japanese have driven the Chinese across the Yalu river, that Port Arthur has been abandoned and that the army of Japan is now on Chinese soil. Large bodies of troops are being massed about Peking for its defence.

Some uneasiness has been caused by the condition of affairs in Madagascar. A rupture was thought possible between England and France, but there has been no real danger of this. The Malagassy refuse to yield their independence to the French, in spite of the latter's protectorate over the island, and are likely to offer very grave obstacles, if France persists in her purpose to force submission. France's rights in Madagascar seem to be but little more than "treaty rights," in which the native people are left out of the count.

The South Carolina Peace Society held its twenty-second annual meeting in the Washington Street Chapel, Columbia, Oct. 2. The meeting was not large, but a very earnest one. Several interesting letters were read from friends of the cause who were unable to attend.

The Michigan Woman's Press Association, of which Mrs. Belle M. Perry of Charlotte, Michigan, is President, has prepared a Peace Day program for the celebration of Whittier's birthday, the 17th of December, in the public schools of Michigan. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has promised to co-operate in securing the observance of the day by the teachers of the state. We need not say that we most cordially approve of the undertaking and wish a similar one could be carried out in every state of the Union. The program prepared by Mrs. Perry would with slight changes be very suitable for any other State.

James Anthony Froude, the famous English historian and essayist, died at London, on the 20th of October, at the age of 76 years.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Death has been busy in the peace ranks during the past year. The last to go was Angelo Mazzoleni of Milan, Italy. His death came very suddenly and as a great surprise to nearly all except his most intimate friends who knew that an incurable disease was undermining his life and that he was doing his work with death staring him in the face. He was at the late Peace Congress at Antwerp, and we were struck at the time with the depth of conviction and the almost youthful freshness with which he advocated every sort of reform in international relations and in the education of the youth of all countries, whose result would be the eradication of international hatred and of a false national pride.

He went home from Antwerp to die. At his funeral E. T. Moneta, President of the Lombard Peace Union, of which Mr. Mazzoleni had been one of the most devoted members, expressed the sincere grief felt by all the friends of peace at the news of his death. He was, Mr. Moneta said, one of those who honor any country by the dignity of their life and the strength of their character. He believed that Italy had need primarily of a moral regeneration, without which no civil progress would be genuine or durable. He felt that unless high ideals of life should be given to the youth they would be enfeebled by scepticism or degraded by a low animalism. The family was to him the basis of social renovation. His first book was on this subject. He afterwards wrote a considerable number of small works treating of the peace movement. Being a member of the legal profession he gave special attention to the judicial aspects of the question, but its educational phases also called out his best efforts. Liberty was as dear to him as peace and his last public words were a protest against the threatened alliance of the Italian Government with the Papal authority.

Mr. Mazzoleni was willing to undergo neglect and obloquy for his opinions. When he was a member of the Italian Parliament he did his utmost in behalf of international treaties of arbitration. Though on account of his peace sentiments he lost his seat in Parliament, he did not therefore cease to maintain them, but became all the more earnest and untiring in their advocacy. We are grieved to lose him, but the idea of peace and human brotherhood has been lifted into fuller and more permanent recognition through his work, which will therefore never die.

Our readers will remember the letters from Italy published last year in the *Advocate* from his pen. He was at the time of his death, in addition to his connection with the Lombard Peace Union a member of the Inter-parliamentary Peace Union and of the International Peace Bureau at Berne of which he was one of the founders.

We send to the Lombard Peace Union and to all Mr. Mazzoleni's friends an expression of our sincere sorrow and sympathy.